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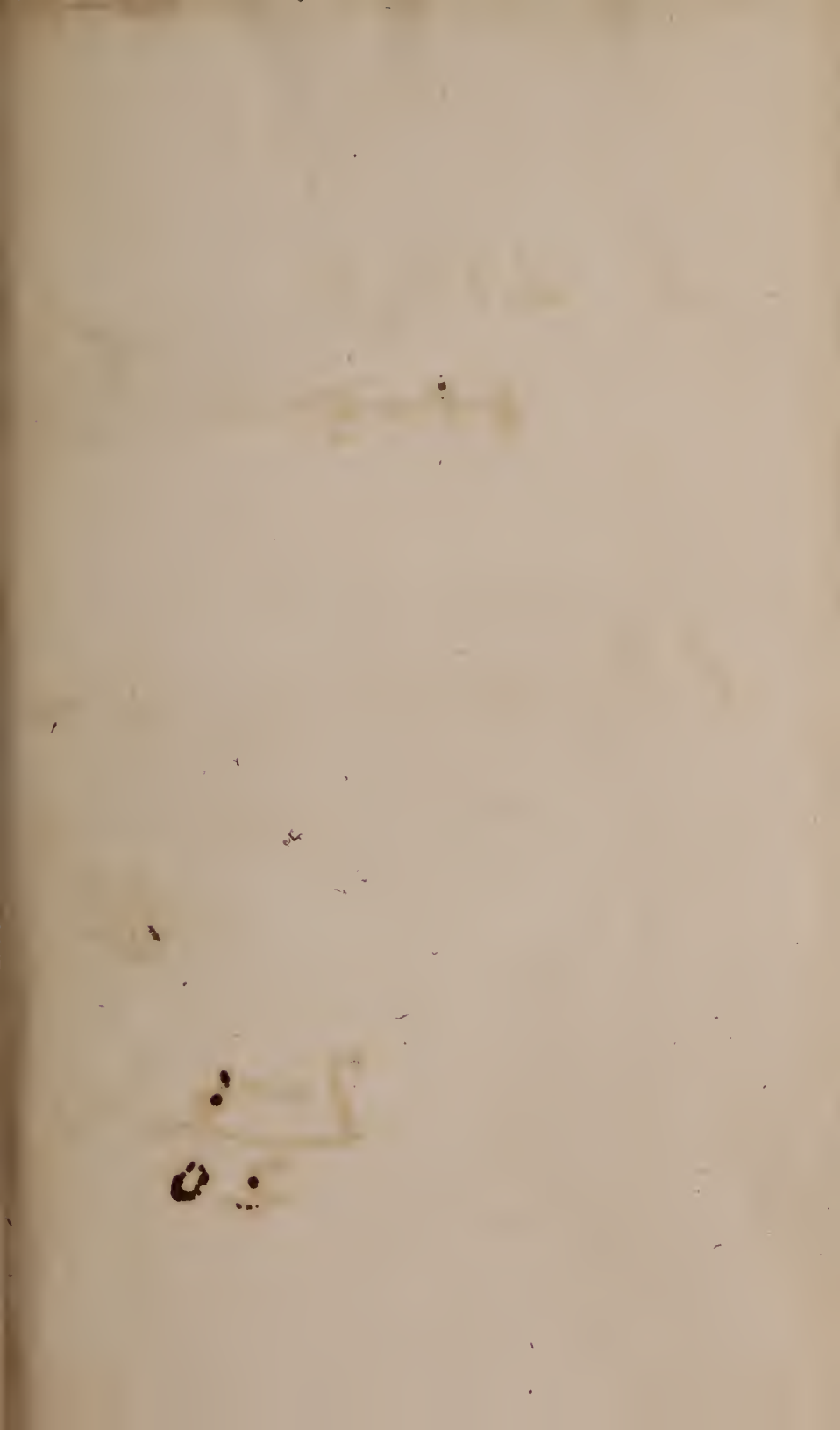
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THE

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON:

1839.

NOTICE.

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841:

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COLONIZATION AND AFRICAN COMMERCE.

The following article from the National Intelligencer will be read with interest, not only by every friend of the American Colonization Society, but by every friend of American commerce. One of the most enlightened statesmen of our country remarked in 1826, that "it is very possible in fifteen or twenty years the commerce of Liberia will employ a greater amount of American tonnage than is now employed in the trade carried on with all the northern powers of Europe, to whom we send ministers and agents, and of whose favour and proceedings we are so jealous on account of that trade."

The Public generally, and particularly those interested in the prosperity of our commerce, will be gratified to learn that a sloop of war is again, after an interval of many years, about to be sent to the western coast of Africa, to give protection to American commerce in that quarter of the globe. The difficulties to be encountered on the coast of Africa have been so great, that our commercial men, with all their characteristic enterprise, have not been able to compete successfully with the British, who, for several years past, have enjoyed almost a monopoly of the African trade, and are now fast extending it into the interior of that continent by the newly discovered route of the Niger, as well as from their establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. From those posts large quantities of British goods are carried into the centre of the continent by colonists and native merchants, and the most valuable and portable articles of produce are received in return, consisting of ivory, gums, and gold dust. In addition to these articles, a very large coast trade is carried on in cam wood, palm oil, teak, and other wood for ship-building, besides a variety of valuable woods for furniture.

The British colony at Sierra Leone was commenced in 1807 by a society of benevolent private gentlemen in London, with the view of suppressing the slave trade, and improving the condition of the native Africans. They conducted their operations with great vigor and success, until their establishment was broken up by the French. It was afterwards transferred to the British Government, which, with great perseverance, have prosecuted the objects of the benevolent founders, and, at the same time, extended their commerce both interior and coastwise, which now gives employment to a very large amount of shipping.

The colony of Sierra Leone contains now about 40,000 inhabitants, principally recaptured Africans, who are industrious and happy, and mostly engaged in agriculture.

The amount expended by the British Government in founding and sustaining this colony, is about thirty millions of dollars. Large as this sum is, it is not thought too much to secure the trade of Africa. In view of this policy, one cannot wonder that our benevolent British friends should send us Missionaries to clamor against American colonization, and induce our citizens to pronounce it cruel and immoral, while the British Government have made colonization a pretext, if not the means of prosecuting, even to a monopoly, the great trade of Middle Africa. But the British anti-colonization movements in this country are pretty well understood by the People; and the importance of the American colonies in Africa, in a commercial point of view, appears to be appreciated by our Government, which has lately appointed Mr. Buchanau, an enlightened citizen of Philadelphia, agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia, (several hundred of whom were colonized near Monrovia, under the act of Congress of 1819,) and granted a very liberal and much-needed supply of arms and ammunition. Mr. Buchanan is also commissioned by the American Colonization Society Governor-General of all their colonies in Liberia. The countenance of the Government and the increased efforts now making by the friends of colonization, will place the cause on a firm basis.

Our colonies on the coast of Africa will soon become to America what Sierra Leone is to the British; the marts where American manufactures will be exchanged for the products of Africa; and, fostered by the enlightened policy of our Government, the African trade will soon become one of the most important branches of American commerce.

ERIE.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GALES.

The aged and respected Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, at a late meeting of the Board of Directors, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with the warmest expression of thanks for his faithful services. The Board, however, requested Mr. Gales to continue in office until the 1st of April, to which he consented.

Pishey Thompson, Cashier of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, was elected to fill the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. G., to whom remittances will be made after the 1st of April.

WHAT CAN COLONIZATION DO?

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

SIR—Having observed, with regret, an article in one of the Daily Journals, doubting the practicability of effecting the benevolent purposes of the Colonizationists, permit one who was long incredulous himself to state the process which brought him to the full and unwavering confidence that this system was entitled to the co-operation of every American Christian, and challenged the services of every true patriot. That the whole fabric of slavery was incompatible with the spirit of Christianity, he never doubted; but as this evil had unhappily become interwoven into the very elements of our social and political system, it required but a cursory glance at our relation with the South, to perceive that violent measures for its cure would necessarily involve us in all the miseries of civil and servile war. And, equally aware of the morbid sensibility pervading the slaveholding States in relation to any foreign intervention, it was no less evident that only such measures

must be offered as would at once consult the safety of the master, and secure the future welfare of the slave; for it is a position most gladly conceded, after an extensive personal acquaintance with the South, that a widespread sympathy for the happiness of the slave does prevail.

What, then, were the most beneficial and practicable measures that could be suggested?—an emancipation on the soil? Here the friend of the negro was met, *in limine*, with the difficulty, that the laws of nearly all the slaveholding States denied that privilege, under the severe penalty of being sold into a bondage far worse than when held by hereditary possession, which the exercise of benevolent feelings had voluntarily severed. If he asked for leave to permit the enfranchised to remain, all agreed in the melancholy fact, that, so long as surrounded by a slave population, the freedmen would, with few exceptions, be found to have deteriorated in morals, and not to have increased in physical comfort by emancipation. Did he propose their settlement in the free States? This at once brought him to *actual colonization*, but under circumstances the least calculated to promote the black man's best interests. His very color marked him as one of the race of bondsmen. The pride of the freeman forbid association with even the offspring of the enslaved. Such distinctions ever have, and, too probably, ever will obtain. They are galling to the black man—they destroy, too frequently, his self-respect; and the awful disparity of crime between the two races, as established by our criminal calendar, attests the inadequacy of this mode of relief. The idea of transplanting this tropical race to the frozen regions of Canada, is too cruel to require comment: and the slaveholder will never permit us to spring a mine at his very door, by planting a negro State in Texas.

Thus foiled in his merciful purposes *at home*, the Christian philanthropist looked upon the volume of sacred history, and there found his warrant for *colonization abroad*. From the time of Moses to the present period, mankind has never ceased to pursue the same system; whenever two distinct races have been thrown together under the same government, the subjection of one of these races, or scenes of mutual slaughter, have been so universal, that we cannot but honor those wise and benevolent men who sought an escape from these terrific evils, by recourse to that system which had so early received the divine sanction, and indeed had been commanded by Deity himself. But the founders of the American Colonization Society, although they *wished* that the whole of this long suffering race might eventually seek and find a home and an independent government of their own, among "their own kindred after the flesh," in the land of their forefathers, never anticipated that it could be effected by the Society, *per se*. They well knew that its restricted resources could *never* be adequate to the removal of two millions and a half. They equally well knew that, ours being a representative government, they must endure the incredulity of the unthinking—the scorn and ridicule of the crowd—until, by a long course of benevolent labors, they establish the feasibility of their system to the satisfaction of a *majority* of the nation. They looked for no miracles—they tickled not the ears of the nation with the Utopian dream of "immediate and unconditional emancipation"—they created no fierce and feverish excitement among the slaves by unreal promises; but, trusting to the goodness of their cause, and the good sense and good feeling of the American people, *they diligently applied themselves to the mighty task of building up an independent nation*, with materials the most crude, and on a shore long cursed by all the atrocities of the slave trade. And what has been the success of their *experiment*? It may indeed be said to be little short of miraculous; for in the brief space of sixteen years, *with funds whose aggregate amount scarcely equals the*

individual outlay of Sir Walter Raleigh, in Virginia, they have banished the slaver from nearly 200 miles of coast, and rescued hundreds of his hapless victims—they have settled nearly 5,000 emigrants, (one-half of them emancipated for the purpose)—they have established schools, churches, temperance societies, and a newspaper: agriculture, the mechanic arts, and a legitimate commerce, employing nearly twenty sail of coasting vessels, have sprung up, while the activity of their foreign commerce is attested by our own marine lists.

That the despised Colonizationists have effected all this, is beyond the reach of cavil—it is now a part of the history of our enterprising country. And while our opponents have been gravely debating the possibility of establishing *one* colony, a little constellation has arisen—star by star—and shed its light along the dreary coast, giving promise of new “United States” in due season. May not these benevolent founders of Liberia be well satisfied with their experiment? Need I blush to acknowledge that these results have dispelled all my doubts? And may not the statesman safely assume that if a feeble society, assailed from its very foundation with ridicule and reproach, has been able to found and sustain young States, the patriotism, the philanthropy and the piety of this great nation can accomplish the noble work of justice to them and mercy to both? Nor is it among the least cheering of the results achieved by this noiseless and unpretending system of *practical benevolence* to the black man, that it has won its way to the love, and confidence, and gratitude of benevolent proprietors; so that the society has, from its very commencement, been distressed by offers of emancipation—*distressed*, because its funds have not enabled it to relieve a tythe of the cases presented. There are, at this moment, between one and two thousand applicants for the privilege of colonization, and thousands more are in a state of training for the same purpose; and the late venerable President Munroe assured the writer, that if adequate funds were possessed by the Colonization Society, he could procure 10,000 slaves by voluntary emancipation in his native State alone. Each year’s development of the ample resources of the colonies for securing the welfare of the colonists, and of their importance to the commerce and manufactures of this country, will increase the tide of emigration, until, with due aid from the national treasury, the stream shall exceed the annual increase, and then a rapid decrease in the existing total of colored population will ensue. This I know will be denied; but I appeal to facts as the best data for my conclusions. Let us then remember that, by official returns, the emigration from the United Kingdom was 76,000 last year, and that, during the year 1836, nearly 100,000 emigrants were landed in New York alone. And have not our poor blacks quite as many reasons for seeking an asylum in that growing realm—so emphatically their own—from the increasing severity of Southern laws, and the horrors of Northern mobs? Will not this be the more extensively felt, as these African States open up new channels to profitable industry, until the emigration shall reach 56,000 per annum, which was the average yearly increase of the whole colored population during the ten years from 1820 to 1830? And when we recollect that they would, under our system, be wafted thither free of expense to themselves, there is every reason to believe their numbers would soon equal the British emigration, which is, in most cases, at the proper cost of the parties themselves. If only that point was reached, an access of 20,000 per annum would accrue beyond the present natural increase, and thus create an actual diminution in our colored population—augmented, too, by the circumstance that the emigrants would generally be of the young, the active, and the procreating class—while the relative disproportion of the races would be rapidly felt through the great increase of the whites. Nor

ought it to be forgotten that it has been proposed to introduce into all future acts of emancipation, a clause entitling the slave to the proceeds of the last year of his servitude, as a fund to establish him in Liberia; so that the colonies, *when their resources are more fully developed*, may receive any reasonable number of emigrants, without further cost to the benevolent institutions now engaged in laying their foundations.

I am well aware that it has been most gratuitously and absurdly asserted, "that our whole marine is insufficient to convey to Africa this annual increase!" And yet 42,000 tons of shipping, only making two trips each year, and allowing each emigrant six times the space allowed on board the slavers—or one ton and a half each—would accommodate the whole! What then shall we say to those who assert that the wealth of this great nation, with a surplus of ten millions annually, is unable to carry to Africa *one-third* as many of the offspring of oppression as a band of pirates and outlaws each year drag away in chains *from* her shores? A late writer in Blackwood's Magazine asserts that no less than 200,000 slaves were shipped in 1831—Walsh, that 50,000 were landed at Rio Janeiro alone in 1828. We may, then, eventually colonize, without difficulty, 100,000 annually—a number that would in thirty years transfer our whole colored population to Africa—by an outlay of three millions of dollars yearly; a sum which a weekly contribution of three cents by one-seventh of our people would supply; or, if voted as a measure of justice for the many wrongs received at our hands by poor Africa and her children, would afford a safe mode of depleting our national treasury.

Other considerations might be presented, highly calculated to incite us to the prosecution of this great measure of national retribution; but enough has perhaps been already advanced to dispel the doubts expressed, and to rally every friend of religion and humanity, every friend of peace on earth and good will towards men, around the standard of COLONIZATION.—If so, Africa will soon be numbered among the civilized nations of the earth—her sons, no longer sold as beasts of burden, may sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid; and America, relieved from her heaviest burden—her darkest stain—proclaim to the world that all her sons are free!

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

Tremont Hotel, Dec. 13.

MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY

[From the *New Orleans Observer*.]

The return, on the 7th ult. of the brig Mail, from her trip to the coast of Africa, bringing letters, freight and passengers from Liberia and the Cape de Verd Islands, has furnished the friends of colonization with much valuable information respecting several departments of that business, and prepared the way for the speedy outfit of another expedition to the same place. The result of this voyage, the facts and information learned, the letters received, and the state of affairs in Africa, all unite to cheer the friends of African colonization, and encourage them in their work of patriotism and philanthropy.

Previous to this time, the communications between this country and the colonies on the coast of Africa, were irregular, and at distant and uncertain intervals; and consequently, information, aid and supplies to the colonists were equally uncertain as to time, and consequently often found to be of little utility. From these circumstances, many evils *save at times* transpired

to both colonists and the officers of the Societies in Africa. If goods were forwarded to the colonies for the purposes of commerce, much uncertainty existed respecting the kind and quality of goods requisite to be sent, and the appropriate times and places of sale, by which means many considerable losses have been sometimes sustained. Was it desirable to make purchases of property at any of the African islands, the best places for such purchases, and the most suitable goods for such market, were equally matter of doubt. The colonists were without most of the utensils of husbandry, and entirely without the laboring animals for cultivating the soil, which, though rich and easily wrought, demands more to develop its fertility than mere hand labor. Under all these difficulties, it is not wonderful that the progress of cultivation was slow, and the amount of necessaries produced comparatively small, nor is it now surprising that the colonies did not at once become objects of admiration for the extent of their fields, or the wealth of the people.

Great and formidable as these difficulties were, they are now either overcome, or are in the act of being so. The brig Mail, of which the above Society is a proprietor, is now a regular packet, running between this city and Greenville, the site of the Society's colony in Africa, and will, from time to time, at short intervals, convey intelligence to and from both ports, and will also transport supplies, and other needed property, in both directions. The frequency of these voyages, and the certainty with which her return may be expected, will enable colonists to advertise their friends here of their needs, and to point out to them suitable articles and means for commerce with the natives. But the Society possess not only this packet, they have also a schooner, built at Greenville, called the Natchez, which is a regular trader along the whole coast, and will enable the agent of the Society to secure all the benefits of the commerce of an extended region of country, choosing both the time and place of trading. The late trip of the Mail, though performed under many disadvantageous circumstances, has enabled the friends of the cause to acquire all that information respecting trade at the several African islands, which was desirable both for purchase and sales; especially that suitable working animals for the colonies can be obtained at them. At one of the Cape de Verd Islands, Capt. Nowell, of the Mail, actually purchased and conveyed to Greenville a considerable number of asses, (perhaps the most profitable laboring animal of the tropical regions) where they are now engaged in agriculture.

A public farm belonging to the Society, already of considerable extent, and constantly enlarging, is in a course of cultivation, by which dependence upon the natives for necessaries will be removed, and abundant supplies of grain and roots be constantly furnished. From these facts it will be evident to every reflecting mind, that every formidable difficulty existing in Africa is either removed, or else in the process of being taken away.

It is said above that the expedition of the Mail was attended by unfavorable and inauspicious circumstances. This was the effect of want of correct information on several subjects connected with her trip. When she arrived at the Cape de Verds, and attempted to purchase animals for goods, it was found that they could be procured at only one or two of the groupe of islands, and that her goods were not well adapted to the market. Hence she was obliged to visit several ports, and make sales at disadvantage. The consequence necessarily was, much delay and expense in procuring the desired stock of animals for agricultural purposes. And when arrived at the place of her destination, the Captain and several of his hands suffered much from the strangers' fever, and were in consequence delayed for some time in unloading and taking in cargo. On her arrival at Monrovia, where she proceeded in order to sell the remainder of her freight, it was in the midst of

the rainy season, always a dull time, and also during a season of bloody, destructive wars among the natives, and hence a most unfortunate time for commercial purposes.

Still, with all these unfavorable circumstances, added to a long passage on her homeward course, the owners, and other persons interested in her cargo, declare themselves well satisfied with the profits of the expedition, and willing to engage again in a similar adventure, with strong hopes of being in that case still more successful. That she has succeeded in avoiding great losses, and made her trip profitable to her owners, proves most fully, that under more favorable circumstances, great profits would probably be realized. These views are fully confirmed by the following letter from H. Teage, Esq. editor of the Liberia Herald, addressed to the Rev. R. S. Finley. It is dated

MONROVIA, JULY 29, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of March 29 is before me, and I sit down to pen you a brief reply. First permit me to thank you for the interest you have manifested for our little paper, and the trouble you have taken to increase the number of subscribers. The names you forwarded have been duly registered on our list, and the papers will be sent by this vessel. I received, some two years ago, two dollars from Mr. Simpson, as one year's subscription to the Herald, from Rev. J. Chamberlain, of Oakland College. The paper has been regularly sent to him since that time, and I cannot account for its miscarriage. I have accepted your kind offer, and have appointed you an agent for the Herald, and any effort you may make to extend its circulation, will be duly appreciated.

The emigrants from your section of the country have generally proved themselves an industrious, orderly, thrifty people. In many instances their prudent conduct and management have deserved the highest praise. In industry they are excelled by no other people that have come to the colony. Very few of those by the Rover have died; they are located at Millsburg, and are doing well. A few of them have settled in Monrovia. The same may be said of those by the Swift. Of those by the last named vessel, all are living but four, and of these two were drowned, so that two only have fallen victims to the disease of the climate.

There is little doubt that arrangements might be made of a commercial character, by which the expense of transporting and subsisting emigrants might be lessened to an important extent. I have detailed the subject at length to the Parent Board, but they have not as yet thought proper to act upon the suggestions.

The brig Mail, intended as a packet between the United States and the colonies, arrived at rather an unfortunate juncture for making a commercial experiment. This is our dullest season. There is seldom much to be done in the way of trade at this time of the year. To this must be added the wars which have been raging among the natives around us. These wars are now happily subsiding, and we look with confidence to no distant day for a full revival of the trade of the colony. The schooner Natchez arrived to-day from Mississippi in Liberia. She is a snug, and for Africa, a well-built little craft. I have no doubt she will be eminently serviceable to your colony.

I shall be happy to hear from you, and to know, whenever you may have leisure or inclination to afford the information, what will be the privileges of persons removing from other colonies to yours; and any other information on the subject of your internal and municipal regulations, will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. TEAGE.

In addition to all the advantages of trade, and all the favorable indications that apply to the other colonies in Africa, the new colony of Mississippi in Africa possesses several advantages over every other position as yet selected for colonization on that coast. One of these is, that here are produced more of the fruits of the soil, and other articles of merchandise, than can be obtained at any other point. The cause for this peculiarity we do not pretend now to state, but such is clearly the fact, as appears not only from the reports of Gov. Finley, and others, but also from the Liberia Herald, of a late number, in which is found the following article:

“SINOE.—We have lately heard from Sinoe, and amidst all our “mis-haps, losses and crosses,” it is some consolation to be able to assume the fact, that one settlement at least enjoys, in a superlative degree, the indis-

pensables of rice, palm oil and fish. In such large quantities have these articles been procured from the natives, that his Excellency, Gov. Finley, has regularly and abundantly supplied all vessels that have called there."

From a gentleman well informed on this subject, we learn, that the slave dealers formerly regarded this point as the granary of Western Africa, and depended upon it for supplying themselves with rice, palm oil, fruits, &c.

Here, it is believed, is one of the best harbors within a long distance, if not the very best one on the coast; the river is deep, perfectly fresh, and navigable for boats many miles into the interior. The situation appears now to be not only free from causes of disease, but experience proves it to be exceedingly healthful. The colonists are now prepared, with the aid of suitable beasts of burden, to commence the business of cultivating the soil, with that prime and fundamental instrument of successful agriculture—the plough. The climate is as mild and pleasant, perhaps, as any that can be found upon the ordinary surface of the earth, and the soil is fitted to yield a generous and abundant return to the labors of the husbandman. Here may be successfully cultivated rice, sugar, coffee, corn and cotton, together with all the roots, fruits, spices, and gums of the torrid zone. Most if not all of these may be produced there in abundance, and in high perfection. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to perceive how the colonists can, after a very few months, suffer the want of any of the necessaries of life, or be dependent for them upon the generosity or caprice of the natives.

So desirable, indeed, is the situation, and so fair are the prospects of this colony, that several highly intelligent emigrants, residing in other colonies, on visiting the mouth of the Sinoe, have resolved upon changing their places, and removing to Greenville. Among these is the Rev. Gloster Simpson, of Monrovia, formerly of Claiborne county, Mississippi, and well known as a worthy and respectable preacher in the Methodist connection.

Here, then, are already developed and opened to view, all the elements requisite to insure entire success to the enterprise and purposes of this young but spirited and philanthropic society.

Having advanced with a zeal and energy unexampled thus far, will this Society now stop? Will she suspend her energies, and allow all this fair and delightful prospect to fade, and all these cheering hopes for themselves and for Africa, to wither and perish? With the examples of Mr. Ross and Mrs. Reid before them, and the liberal grants of Adams county inciting them to honorable emulation, will the people of Mississippi fail to inscribe the name of their State indelibly in letters of light upon the granite walls of Africa? After conquering every formidable obstacle in the way of full success in a benevolent and honorable enterprise, will they abandon it, and blast all the bright hopes they have raised in the breasts of the wise and good in the world? Not so have we judged of the spirit and the philanthropy of the people of Mississippi. Their zeal and exertions will not relax till success shall crown their efforts, and till the sounds of successful agriculture, commerce and religion shall be heard from the long benighted but now regenerated and enlightened land of the negro.

While Mississippi thus rapidly and prosperously conducts her schemes of colonization, will not the Louisiana Colonization Society promptly emulate the zeal, and imitate her generous liberality? A territory for the purposes of a colony has been, we presume, ere this secured for this purpose, and we look forward with pleasing anticipations to the hour, when "Louisiana in Africa" shall be as familiar to our ears, and pleasing to our minds, as the names of kindred separated from us only by distance. The way to success is now plain; the way has been explored, and it only remains to profit by all these advantages, and put into execution the enterprise we have purposed.

LOUISIANA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The editor of the New Orleans Observer says: We attended the annual meeting of this valuable Society on the 16th January, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting was numerously attended, and we had the pleasure to observe quite a number of the members of the legislature, and other distinguished gentlemen of this city and other States, in attendance. The Hon. H. A. Bullard, of the Supreme Court of this State, in the absence of the Hon. A. Porter, took the Chair, and presided at the meeting. In taking his seat, Judge Bullard commenced the proceedings of the meeting in a short, but comprehensive and eloquent address, showing the philanthropy, utility, practicableness, and prosperous state of the colonization enterprise, and the good hope that cheers its friends—that, at no distant day, the free people of color of our land will spontaneously and eagerly seek on the shores of their ancestral land those enjoyments and advantages from which, while here, they must be forever debarred.

When the President sat down, he requested the Rev. Mr. Finley to make such statements as would be necessary to a full and clear knowledge of the objects, situation, prospects and necessities of the Society. To this call Mr. F. responded in a plain, simple and interesting expose of the objects, history, progress and present state of the Society.

When Mr. F. had concluded his address, several resolutions were offered by gentlemen from different portions of the State, each of whom supported his resolution by appropriate and eloquent arguments. The character of the sentiments embraced in these resolutions, and the power by which they were urged, may be inferred from the fact that each of them was unanimously adopted, with expressions of decided approbation. Near the close of the meeting, General Gaines arose and addressed the chair in favor of the objects of the meeting, pointing out some of the methods of proceeding which the lights of his age and experience had suggested, in carrying them into effect. The veteran soldier, however, repudiated the thought of any danger from the machinations and follies of abolitionists. Our only danger respecting them was, of giving them, by our opposition, factitious importance. When let alone, he considered them very harmless beings. "Paper lions they may be, but their fierceness is vapor alone."

The Hon. Alexander Porter, late of the U. S. Senate, was elected President; J. A. Maybin, Corresponding Secretary; John S. Walton, Treasurer. Thirteen Vice Presidents were chosen, among whom were the Hon. H. A. Bullard, Gen. Philemon Thomas, and several others of the most distinguished men in the State. The Board of Managers comprises twelve members.

The Society resolved to hold a meeting on the 4th of July next, and requested Seth Barton to deliver an address. In case he should decline, or be unable to comply with the request, the Executive Committee were authorized to appoint a substitute.

 COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

[From the Nashville Commercial Chronicle, December 14, 1838.]

AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN BALDWIN CO., ALABAMA.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Baldwin county, favorable to the scheme of removing the free people of color from the State, and United States, with their own consent, and of colonizing them on the Western coast

of Africa, held at Stockton, on the 3d day of December, 1838, Cyrus Sibley was appointed Chairman, and Joseph Hall, Secretary.

A committee which had been appointed at a meeting held in the early part of the day, reported the following synopsis of the reasons of the people for moving in the matter, together with the annexed resolutions and constitution for their government as a Colonization Society, which were adopted to wit:

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an elaborate argument to prove the expediency of a measure which, from its important bearing on our present and future prosperity, should be a matter of anxious consideration with all. But we consider, at least, a brief exposition of our views due to ourselves, as well as to our fellow citizens who differ with us in opinion.

We hold it to be the duty of good citizens to duly weigh principles before they act upon them: but when once convinced that they are just and proper, and that it is expedient and for the good of the community that they should be carried out, then we hold that no lethargy, indisposition or opposition should prevent every well-wisher of his country from using all honest means in his power to render such principles effective.—And after a due examination of the plan of colonizing the free blacks out of the country, with their own consent, we believe it safe, philanthropic and of vital importance to its tranquillity; because it requires, to the fullest extent, the inviolability of private rights and private property; because it proposes to remove from among us a degraded, useless and vicious race, who are but nominally free, to a place where they can be free and happy; because the plan has been advocated and supported by such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Marshall, Bushrod Washington, and many other great and good men, whose wisdom and patriotism cannot now be questioned; and because we consider the measure, of all others, best calculated to preserve good order and proper discipline among our slaves. For, notwithstanding the laws of most of the individual States prohibiting their immigration within their limits to reside, it is notorious that they pass from State to State, and from one part of a State to another part, without exciting the particular attention of any one, and, of consequence, are peculiarly accessible to designing fanatics, who may, through their instrumentality, disseminate their disorganizing doctrines, involving, in their spread, insurrection, massacre and servile war.—Therefore, we deem the plan of removing them from the United States the most effectual method of counteracting the ultimate designs of the Abolitionists. It is notorious that they (the Abolitionists) are the most violent opponents which the scheme of Colonization has to encounter. Their penetration has discovered its tendency; and they denounce it as a scheme originating among slaveholders, for the perpetuation of slavery, and for the removal of the very elements on which they (the Abolitionists) rely to produce an explosion which shall ultimately compel the Southern States to resort to indiscriminate emancipation, in self-defence. We cannot, therefore, but look upon the rapid increase of the free blacks as dangerous, and affording probable grounds for the partial realization of these expectations, unless the process of removal be soon commenced and steadily prosecuted. Commenced now, and the expense of removing a sufficient number to prevent their farther increase will not be too great to permit a hope of its being accomplished; delayed for another generation, and the resources of the State would be inadequate to the undertaking.

In 1790, the free black population of the United States was only 59,140; in 1830, it had swelled to 321,150!—showing a doubling of the class, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about every fifteen years.

In the present slaveholding States, the same population was, in 1790, but 28,197; and in 1830, the number had increased to 167,718—being doubled in those States, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about every sixteen years.

In 1820, Alabama contained only 571 free blacks; in 1830, she had 1,510; and in 30 years from the present time, at the same ratio of increase, she will contain upwards of 50,000. Mobile, alone, has now 567—being about as many as the whole State had in 1820. In our own county, with an entire population of less than 3,000, (according to the recent census,) there are 69 free blacks.

The States of Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana and Mississippi are now prosecuting the object with an earnestness proportioned to the necessity of removing so great an incubus. Nor can the same policy in this State, in relation to the same object, be otherwise than beneficial, which is necessary in those. Virginia, with a free black population of 50,000, availing herself of the agency of the American Col. Society at Washington, has sent to Liberia about two thousand. Maryland, with a still larger free black population, has established a colony of her own, and, under a legislative appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, despatches two or three expeditions annually to Maryland in Africa.

Louisiana and Mississippi have also colonies of their own, on the western coast of Africa, for which emigrants leave New Orleans twice a year, in a regular packet, owned by the two societies.

In view of these premises, we cannot see the wisdom of postponing action until the approaching tornado overwhelm us with its devastations. Liberia possesses every requisition of soil and climate to afford the colonists subsistence and independence. Already have several miniature republics sprung up there, in which are cherished the principles of our own institutions; and so far as the race is susceptible of improvement, the field is a favorable one for their success. Nor should it be forgotten that it is the natural home of the negro race, and at a safe distance, whence they can never return to the injury of our slave population; and, if stern necessity should ever demand their banishment from the United States, humanity could not plead that there was no place prepared for their reception.

As regards the charge made against this scheme, that it holds out inducements to emancipation, it should be recollected that our laws contemplate and permit it, on condition that the emancipated leave the State. The operation of the principles of this Society cannot change or influence the bearing of these laws. This scheme has nothing to do with emancipation—it embraces within the sphere of its functions only the free. Our State laws declare, in bold relief, the evils of a resident free black population among us, and sanction (by their provisions for conditional emancipation) all that can result from the action of colonization on the slave population within its limits. We consider self-interest alone a sufficient guaranty, at all times, that the exercise of this privilege extended by the laws will not be of frequent occurrence; and it is an axiom in political economy which does not require illustration, that so long as the use of an article of property is productive, no further incentive is required to insure its retention by its owner.

Other collateral benefits might be adverted to, which will follow as consequences of the main object. The creation of a rich and varied commerce, in the rare tropical productions of Africa, will eventually repay, an hundred fold, the expenses incurred in the early stages of the enterprise. Nor are the improvement of the condition of the free negroes themselves, the possible civilization of Africa, and the ultimate suppression of the slave trade, considerations lightly to be overlooked. In fine, we believe that philanthropy itself has not conceived a scheme of more extended usefulness, independently of its future influence on the political and economical relations of the United States. And while we view the bitter and persevering opposition of the abolitionists to the plan as strong evidence of its claims to the favorable consideration of all true friends of the Union, we do not impugn the motives of others in their opposition to it; but we do entreat them to examine the subject, calmly and dispassionately; and we cannot but believe that, by so doing, they will arrive at the same conclusion which we have—that their opposition can have no other tendency than to embolden, if not to aid, the abolitionists and amalgamationists in their unhallowed efforts against the rights guaranteed to us by the Federal Constitution.

In entertaining these opinions, we avow ourselves open to the conviction of error, and pledge ourselves to maturely weigh any and all arguments which may be brought against the scheme; and if satisfied that our view of its tendency is erroneous, we will retrace our steps and abandon our position. In proclaiming this determination, we may say that we shall not yield to denunciation, vituperation, or abuse—believing that a scheme of grave public injury may be shown to be such by the use of sound and decorous argument. We desire no other, and can reply to no other; but shall endeavor to sustain our position by its aid on our part, until candid investigation shall pronounce that position no longer tenable.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve of the object proposed to be effected by the American Colonization Society at Washington, in removing the free colored population from the United States, with their own consent, and will form ourselves into a Society auxiliary thereto.

2. *Resolved,* That such of us as are disposed to become members of the Society, do forthwith enrol our names as such; and that we will exert ourselves hereafter to procure as many additional members as possible.

[After an enrolment, under this resolution, of the names of almost every person present, it was]

3. *Resolved,* That the following Constitution be adopted for the government of the Society:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be styled the Baldwin County (Ala.) Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to aid the parent institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, until an Alabama State Society be formed—when it reserves the privilege of acting as auxiliary to the latter. It also reserves the right, at all times, of appropriating such funds as may be raised through its instrumentality, and re-

main unappropriated, to the removal of free blacks from this State, whenever any shall offer for emigration.

ART. 3. An annual subscription of ten dollars shall constitute an individual a member of this Society.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, five Managers, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be elected annually, and to continue in office until successors be elected.

ART. 5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 6. The Board shall meet, to transact the business of the Society, at the Court House, on Tuesday of each term of the Circuit Court of each year, and at such other times as the President may deem it necessary to call them together.

ART. 7. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, as well as record the proceedings of the Society.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. An annual meeting shall be held, hereafter, on Wednesday, during the Fall Term of the Circuit Court, at the Court House.

ART. 10. This Constitution may be amended, at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members thereof.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of the different counties throughout the State, who coincide with us in opinion on this subject, are hereby requested to form societies, and contribute towards the consummation of an object so important to our domestic peace and welfare.

5. *Resolved*, That the State Society formed, several years ago, at Tuscaloosa, ought to be revived, or a new one organized, that the Societies formed in the different counties may act as auxiliaries thereto.

The following officers were then elected under the Constitution:

President—CYRUS SIBLEY.

Vice Presidents—1st, JOSEPH HALL; 2d, WM. KITCHENS.

Managers—AARON BARLOW, WILLIAM HALL, JOSEPH BOOTH, GERALD BYRNE, JOHN GALLAGHER.

Secretary—ORIGEN SIBLEY.

Treasurer—W. C. DENNIS.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and published; and that editors of newspapers generally favorable to the object of this Society be requested to copy the same, entire or in part.

CYRUS SIBLEY, *Chairman*.

JOSEPH HALL, *Secretary*.

THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, IN XENIA, OHIO.

This gentleman, long known as the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and as its able and successful advocate, arrived in Xenia, on the 13th ult. on his way to the South, on business pertaining to the Society. He was immediately invited to delay a day or two in the Village, and address the citizens on the subject of Colonization. The invitation being accepted, notice thereof was accordingly circulated, and on the following evening, in the Methodist E. Church, a large assembly met, of ladies and gentlemen, both of the Village and Country.

The meeting was called to order by appointing the Rev. Mr. Young, to the Chair, and the Rev. H. McMillan to act as Secretary. After the meeting was opened by prayer, Mr. Gurley then, by invitation, addressed the assembly; which he did, in an appropriate and happy manner, for about the space of an hour and a half. The address, it is believed, gave general satisfaction to all present, not even those excepted, who were of an opinion contrary to that of the speaker. Indeed it was not easy for such to be otherwise than pleased. The power of truth, and of facts, accompanied with a mild and persuasive manner, disarms the dissenting hearer for the time being, of his prejudices, and, if it does not impart permanent conviction, it produces a temporary gratification, and makes him feel that it is good to be here.

The speaker, in his address, gave a rapid, but succinct statement of facts pertaining to the origin, progress, and present state of the Colony, and glanced at the probable effects, that it may hereafter produce, in the prospective history of the colored race, whether existing in the United States or in Africa. To give an accurate or full account of the address, from memory, is what we are unable to do. A few of its more prominent parts or points, as they impressed our mind, is all that we shall attempt.

As it respects the origin of the Society, he said it was difficult to assign it to any given State, section, or individual, of our country. By some, it was assigned to the State of Virginia, or some of her sons—a Jefferson and others; by some, to distinguished individuals in the Middle States—a Findley, a McLeod and others; and again it was assigned to Mills and others in the Eastern States; and by others its origin was referred to the philanthropists of Great Britain—to a Clarkson, and those who early and zealously exerted themselves in behalf of the oppressed Africans. Thus, as not less than seven cities of antiquity contended for the honor of having given birth to the Father of Greek poets, so now, the question is felt to be one of interest, who first gave impulse to a scheme, that is destined to produce such mighty effects in the improvement and elevation of the African race? The truth in all probability is, that the origin of the American Colonization Society, is not to be assigned to any individual, State, or section of the country; it is to be assigned to the practical benevolence of the age, animated by the spirit of the gospel, that seeks to bless all men with the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. And in this view of the case, where is there a resting place for the vulgar notion, that the Colonization Society is the creature of the South, designed to fasten and to strengthen the chains of slavery; or, that it is the creature of the North, designed to assail the South, and to rob the slaveholder of what he technically or legally calls property. Both suppositions are equally remote from the truth, and are mutually destructive of each other. The Society originated, as above stated, in the benevolence of the age, is founded in love and righteousness to all concerned, especially to the colored population of the United States and to Africa.

Mr. Gurley adverted to the difficulties of the first settlement of the Colony, and to the errors, into which, from inexperience, its friends had fallen. These had now passed away, and from increased knowledge and experience, on the part of all concerned, the Colony had attained the condition of an infant State or Republic. All the elements of a great and growing Republic were in actual operation, and it only required time, patience and perseverance to develop them in the growth, maturity and perfection of an enlightened community, holding her place amongst the civilized nations of the earth. The administration of the government of the Colony is already to a great extent in the hands of the citizens, their agriculture is annually on the increase, their commerce is extending, their mechanism is improving, the education of their youth is sustained by from fifteen to twenty schools, their morals and religion are promoted by as many churches belonging to the different leading denominations in this country, the influence of the Colony is felt, for the better, by all the adjacent tribes, the slave trade is expelled from its entire territory, and as far as its influence extends, and the Colony is the door through which four or five of the largest denominations in the United States have already entered with efficient missionary operation, and it is a home and place of security to them, when often their very lives would be endangered, were it not for the existence of the Colony. These, and many such like facts, belong to the existing state of the Colony, and bespeak its present advancement and future progress and power.

With such facts before the mind, where is the sane person that regrets the origin of the Society, that laments the existenee of the Colony, that would crush its rising energies or paralyse its operations, or that can refuse to say "God speed" to this infant community, planted as a moral light on the dark shores of benighted Africa?

In relation to the future prospects of the Colony, the speaker spoke in the language of submission and hope. Judging of the future from the past, from causes to their effects, and aided by the light of promise and prophecy, there is a bright day in reserve for Africa, and the colored population of the United States. Providence is high and mysterious, and in nothing more so, than overruling evil actions to accomplish good results, and in effecting great events by the most unlikely means. The sale, captivity and bondage of Joseph were overruled to save the life of ancient Israel, and to lead to the fulfilment of prior prophecy. So the introduction of African slavery into the Colonies of North America, though doubtless brought about by wicked hands, will be overruled to accomplish great good to Africa, a good perhaps to be effected in no other way. Hundreds and thousands have already been saved temporally and spiritually, who otherwise must have perished. Through these and their descendants it is that living bread is about to be sent back to the perishing millions of Africa. At such a prospect, who is not made to exclaim, "O! the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways are past finding out!" Mr. Gurley concluded by referring to the power of Colonization. Of its power, who could doubt, who reflected, that Ohio, now the fourth State in the Union, was, the other day, a wilderness, and planted by a few enterprising citizens. What is our whole country but an effect of the power of Colonization? What is the effect that it has already produced, not only here on the abodes of the wandering savage, but on the civilized kingdoms of Europe? What is it still destined to produce, when we see it ascending the heights of the Rocky Mountains of the West, and fast hastening to the shores of the Pacific? So nothing short of the spirit of prophecy can predict the mighty effects of colonization on Africa and its reflux influence on the complex condition of the United States.

Let Liberia become the home of the civilized African, let its attractions go abroad to the land of Africa's captive sons and daughters, then to it, will the eyes of the distant exile look with joyful anticipations. With a universal and irresistible impulse, as the poor of the Old World are now directed to the youthful West, will Africa's long-lost children return, and that by ways and means not now perceived, to the extended arms and affectionate embraces of their original mother.

When the speaker had concluded, a collection of about thirty dollars was raised. It is proper here to observe, that the Colonization Society of the county did not meet on the occasion. The President and many of its members reside at a distance in the country, and were not apprised of the meeting. Moreover the Society has its regular times and modes of contribution. The present collection was therefore a mere voluntary effort of a promiscuous assembly. Whilst the collection was being raised, the following resolutions were offered to the consideration of the meeting, as virtually sustained by the address of Mr. Gurley, which were unanimously responded to by the voice of the meeting:—*Resolved*,

1st. That in the judgment of the meeting full credit is due to the varied and repeated testimonies given in behalf of the prosperous state of the Colonies of Liberia, and that the cause of African Colonization deserves the immediate, energetic, and persevering aid of the patriot and christian.

2d. That the scheme of African Colonization especially recommends itself to our regard as being well adapted to unite the wise and benevolent, in every section of the

Union, in a practicable plan of good, for the improvement and elevation of the whole colored race.

3d. That whilst the American Colonization Society, by the aid of private benevolence, has already accomplished much, and is likely to accomplish much more, in behalf of the colored population in the United States, and of Africa, yet, it is believed, that in order to give full success to its plans, it ought to be sustained by the friends and general patronage of the State and federal governments.

4th. That in view of the above state of the case, it is the duty of the friends of the Society, in the different sections of the Union, to prepare and forward memorials to that effect, to their respective State Legislatures, and to the General Government.

5th. That this meeting is gratified to learn that the Ohio State Colonization Society has been reorganized, and that the friends of the cause throughout the State, will hereafter be united in more vigorous and persevering efforts for its promotion.

6th. That the existence and prosperity of the Colony, in Liberia, is intimately connected with the success and personal safety of the missionaries, who have gone, or may go, to labor for the civilization and christianization of Africa.

7th. That this meeting has been highly gratified with the instructive, appropriate, and able address of the evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and do hereby express their gratitude for the same.

8th. That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the Village, under the direction of the Secretary.

The meeting was dismissed by the benediction from the Rev. Mr. Bonner.

II. McMILLAN,

Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Nov. 20, 1838, to Feb. 25, 1839.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va., his 8th instalment, - - - -	\$100
Edward M'Gehee, of Mississippi, - - - -	100
A Gentleman of Mississippi, his 4th instalment, - - - -	100

Collections from Churches, &c.

Athens Union Sunday School, on 4th July, Professor C. F. M'Cay, - -	5
Cambridge, N. York, Rev. Alex. Bullions, - - - -	7 50
Clark County, Indiana, Pisgah Church, Rev. J. M. Dickey, - - - -	15
Connecticut, by Dr. E. Skinner, at Colchester, Lebanon, Goshen, & Willimantic, -	19 09
Crawfordsville, Marion County, Indiana, Presbyterian Church, W. A. Holliday, -	5
Duanesburg, N. Y., Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. M'Masters, - - -	17
Guernsey County, Ohio, by Rev. Wm. Wallace, Agent, - - - -	246 53
Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Beecher, - - - -	16 50
North Yarmouth, Maine, at a Prayermeeting on the 4th July, - - - -	5 31
Oneida County, N. York, by Rev. Moses Chase, Agent, on ship account, - - -	200
Perth Amboy, N. J., St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. J. Chapman, - - - -	10
Pittsgrove, Salem County, N. J., Rev. Geo. W. Janvier, - - - -	10
Portsmouth, Va., Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Wingfield, - - - -	5
Skaneateles, N. Y., Thanksgivingday, Episcopal, Methodist & Pres'n. Churches, -	15
Stafford, Mansfield, &c. collected by Dr. E. Skinner, - - - -	6 10
Steubenville, Ohio, Presbyterian Church, per Hon. Mr. Swearingen, - - - -	11 82

Donations.

Albany, N. York, from A. M'Intyre, - - - -	50
Alexandria, from Mr. Temple, Theological Seminary, - - - -	5
Amherst College, Rev. H. Humphrey \$10, two other friends \$3, - - - -	13.
David Macke, Luke Sweetzer, and Sol. Pitkin, each \$5, - - - -	15
Blue Hill, Maine, Rev. Jonathan Fisher, - - - -	3.
Boston, Dr. N. Jewitt \$7, Martin & Slocum \$5, by Rev. R. R. Gurley, - - - -	12
Clark County, Va. Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Stribling, each \$5, - - - -	10
Duanesburg, N. Y. from a friend to the cause, - - - -	5
Fauquier county, Va. John Marshall, of Oak Hill, - - - -	10
Geauga County, Ohio, D. D. Aikin, - - - -	10
Green do. do. Daniel M'Milan and James Galloway, each \$10 - - - -	20
Indiana, from Porter Clay, Agent, - - - -	67
Mercer County, Kentucky, Capt. Jesse Smith, - - - -	5
Middletown, Con., E. Jackson, - - - -	100
Balance of collections by Walter Booth, Agent, - - - -	271 04
Minot, Maine, from young Ladies, - - - -	10

Carried forward,

1,497 89

	Brought forward,	\$1,497 89
Mississippi, the following donations collected by Rev. W. Winans, Agent, viz.		
Albert G. Cage \$25, Eliza S. Williams \$1,		26
R. B. Ricketts, T. J. and Mary Stewart, and W. Lattimore \$10 each,		40
Peter Parker, W. Lipscomb, James H. Muse, Ira Bowman, Walter S. Chew, J. F. Goodrich, S. G. Freenan, S. Goodrich, Senr., Martha Winans, Elizabeth Lard, and Julia Kamsay, Robt. Germany, W. J. Usher, Laurence Boatner, M. Ramsay, each \$5,		75
James Murfrey \$4, S. Goodrich, Junr. \$3 50,		7 50
J. B. Haygood, John M'Crear, David Piper, and S. King, each \$3,		12
B. Kendrick, James Reames, and Hoover & Bullock, each \$2,		6
Norfolk, donations received by Rev. J. C. Smith,		206 90
Portsmouth, do. do.		57 22
Ohio, Abner Wesson,		8
Washington City, received through Judge Wilkeson, collected by Wm. Cammack,		145 60 12 82
Washington Township, Shelby County, Ohio, School District No. 5,		8
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>		
Ashtabula, Ohio, Auxiliary Society, Joseph F. Whitmore, Treasurer,		10
Baldwin County, Alabama, Auxiliary Society, W. C. Dennis, Treasurer,		175
Connecticut State Society, collected at a public meeting in Centre Church, Hartford, after addresses by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Chief Justice Williams, and the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet,		363 24
Hocking County, Ohio, Auxiliary Society,		14
Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, do.		39 40
Newburyport, Mass., Ladies' do. E. Perkins, Secretary,		37
Norfolk Auxiliary Society, by Rev. J. C. Smith,		165 55
Virginia Auxiliary Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,		500
Wheeling, Va. do. W. F. Peterson, Secretary,		91 30
<i>Towards the purchase of a Ship.</i>		
New Jersey State Society, on Ship account, by W. Halsey, Agent,		1550
New York City Society, by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Secretary,		1500
H. V. Garretson, New York,		100
John Hall, Ashtabula, Ohio,		7
<i>Life Members.</i>		
Transmitted by Rev. Wm. Winans, of Centreville, Mississippi:		
Ladies of the Benevolent Society of the Methodist Epis. Church, by Mrs. Mary M'Gehee, Secretary, to constitute Rev. Wm. Winans a Life Member,		30
Ladies of Wilkinson Circuit, to constitute Rev. W. Langail do.		31
do. Feliciana do. to constitute Rev. Wm. H. Watkins, do.		30
do. Washington Station, to constitute Rev. Eljah Steele do.		30
Mrs. Ann Brabston, to constitute Rev. Benj. M. Drake, do.		30
Ladies of Homes Circuit, to constitute Rev. John E. Byrd do.		30
Rev. Charles K. Marshall, to constitute Miss Sarah Lane Marshall do.		30
Rev. John Lane, to constitute Miss Eugenia Lane do.		30
<i>Legacy.</i>		
Late Miss Mary Platt, Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. York, by J. & D. W. Platt,		200
		\$7,192 21
<i>African Repository.</i>		
Abner Wesson, Ohio, \$2, Alfred Redington, Augusta, Maine, \$2,		4
Dr. E. Skinner, Agent, \$4, Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill, Maine, \$2,		6
R. Grayson, Benton, Miss. \$20, Henry J. Bass, Prospect Hill, Miss. \$2,		22
Miss Kitty Minor, Louisa County, Va. from March 1838 to Dec. 1839,		4
Isaac Foote, Jr. Smyrna, N. Y. \$10, E. S. Snell, Amherst, Mass. \$5,		15
Capt. Lyman Yale, Charlotte, Vt. \$5, J. D. Butler, Rutland, Vt. \$2,		10
Wm. Jarvis, Weathersfield, Vt. \$12, Wm. L. Bullett, Tamworth, N. H. \$4,		16
Mrs. S. E. T. Stribling, Battletown, Va. \$4, N. Ewing, Union, Pa. \$4,		8
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York, \$80, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Pittsburg, \$3 50,		83 50
Jabez Mead, Agent, Greenwich, Conn. \$40, Rev. Joel Manning, Vermont, \$2,		42
Dr. Wm. H. Williams, Agent, \$33 76, Wm. H. Tidgman, Maryland, \$18,		51 76
Wm. M'Arthur \$4, Rev. Mr. Rogers \$6, Circleville, Ohio,		10
Wm. S. Griffith, Rochester, N. Y. \$10, Alexander McDonald, Washington, \$8,		18
Rev. Wm. Matchet, Agent, \$30, C. W. James, Agent, Cincinnati, \$52 50,		83 50
Gov. Edwd. Coles, Philadelphia, \$5 50, Amos Gustine, Lewistown, Pa. \$10,		15 50
Chs. B. Williams, Richmond, \$10, Lyman Patchin, Bennington, Vt. \$3 50,		13 50

ERRATUM.—Page 80, article respecting the arrival of the Brig Mail and sailing of the ship Saluda, 6th line of the 4th paragraph, for "with emigrants for Bassa Cove" read *with emigrants for Monrovia.*





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African Repository and Colonial Journal

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